

Case 2624

***Ranguna* Bott, 1966 and *Larnaudia* Bott, 1966 (Crustacea, Decapoda): proposed fixation of *Thelphusa longipes* A. Milne Edwards, 1869 and *Thelphusa larnaudii* A. Milne Edwards, 1869 as the respective type species**

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the fixation of *Thelphusa longipes* A. Milne Edwards, 1869 and *Thelphusa larnaudii* A. Milne Edwards, 1869 as the respective type species of the freshwater crab genera *Ranguna* Bott, 1966 and *Larnaudia* Bott, 1966. The original selections being based on misidentified species, this solution maintains the genera in their accustomed and most suitable meaning.

1. In 1966 Bott introduced the subgenera *Ranguna* (p. 481), with type species *Potamon rangoonense* Rathbun, 1904, and the monotypic *Larnaudia* (p. 490) for *Thelphusa larnaudii* A. Milne Edwards, 1869 (p. 166). In his monograph of the European, Asiatic and Australian freshwater crabs (1970) he elevated both taxa to generic rank. In his original paper and in his 1970 monograph he figured the male pleopods of what he considered to be *rangoonense* (text fig. 15 in 1966, and pl. 38 fig. 35 in 1970) and *larnaudii* (text-fig. 26 in 1966, and pl. 39 fig. 50 in 1970).

2. We (Türkay & Naiyanetr, 1987) reexamined the types of both species in question as well as the material used by Bott, and gave detailed illustrations. We found that on neither occasion did Bott have type material of *T. larnaudii* or *P. rangoonense* before him, despite the fact that in 1970 he stated that he had. We discovered that the material he had examined and figured was a male from Assam (Senckenberg-Museum, Frankfurt a. M., SMF 2807), identified by him as *P. rangoonense*, and a male from Vietnam ['Mois-Chero, N-Cochinchina'] (Mus. nat. hist., Paris, MNHN 866-77), identified as *T. larnaudii*.

3. *Potamon rangoonense* Rathbun (holotype in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.) does not belong to the genus *Ranguna* as originally defined by Bott or according to subsequent usage, and is currently in *Potamiscus* Alcock, 1910. Thus, to avoid confusion the type species of *Ranguna* Bott needs to be fixed. Acceptance of *P. rangoonense* would be highly undesirable, as this would necessitate a new name for the genus currently known as *Ranguna*. *Ranguna* as presently understood is a widely distributed genus and includes a number of species. As Bott's monograph has been, and will also in the future be, used as a base for faunistic and

taxonomic studies, a type species should be selected to stabilise the usage of *Ranguna* in its accustomed sense. We do not propose the species to which the Assam specimen belongs, as its identification is unclear. As we have said elsewhere (Türkay & Naiyanetr, 1987) it is probably an adult *Potamon pruinatum* Alcock, 1909 or *Potamon beieri* Pretzmann, 1966, a question which must remain open until a good age series is known. It would thus be much better to designate a 'typical' species of *Ranguna* as the type. We propose *Thelphusa longipes* A. Milne Edwards, 1869 (p. 183), the lectotype of which is treated in detail by Bott & Türkay (1977).

4. The lectotype of *Thelphusa larnaudii* (in the Mus. nat. hist. nat., Paris) does not belong to the genus *Larnaudia* Bott as originally defined. It is very similar to *Tiwaripotamon beusekomae* Bott, 1970. This species and those closely related to it, including *larnaudii*, differ so much from the type species of *Tiwaripotamon* (*Geothelphusa annamense* Balss, 1914) that they must be assigned to a separate genus. For this the name *Larnaudia* would be available if *Thelphusa larnaudii* in its correct sense (A. Milne Edwards, 1869) were to be accepted as type. This would not do any harm as *T. larnaudii* proper has never been collected again and the whole *larnaudii* group is very local, restricted to Thailand. The species *larnaudii* sensu Bott has also never been rediscovered and belongs to a monotypic genus apparently restricted to Vietnam. Both the species and the genus need names, and we have introduced the name *Neolarnaudia botti* Türkay & Naiyanetr, 1987 for *Larnaudia larnaudii* sensu Bott.

5. In order to maintain the current usage and stabilise the nomenclature of this group, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type species for the nominal genus *Ranguna* Bott, 1966 and to designate *Thelphusa longipes* A. Milne Edwards, 1869 as the type species;
- (2) to confirm *Thelphusa larnaudii* A. Milne Edwards, 1869 as the type species of the nominal genus *Larnaudia* Bott, 1966;
- (3) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
 - (a) *Ranguna* Bott, 1966 (gender: feminine), type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above *Thelphusa longipes* A. Milne Edwards, 1869;
 - (b) *Larnaudia* Bott, 1966 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy and confirmed in (2) above *Thelphusa larnaudii* A. Milne Edwards, 1869;
- (4) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
 - (a) *longipes* A. Milne Edwards, 1869, as published in the binomen *Thelphusa longipes* (specific name of the type species of *Ranguna* Bott, 1966);
 - (b) *larnaudii* A. Milne Edwards, 1869, as published in the binomen *Thelphusa larnaudii* (specific name of the type species of *Larnaudia* Bott, 1966).

References

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